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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Huron, South Dakota

BACKGROUND MATERIAL

for

DISCUSSION

POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

DEC 8 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

October 2, 1944

Dear Committeeman:

You are an important part of the farmer-run organization which eleven years ago rolled up its sleeves and began the long, hard job of bringing agriculture out of the chaos and despair which followed the last war. Pulling together with your neighbors and aided by your Government, you helped to establish and run programs that have increased the income of farmers, maintained our soil, and supplied the Nation abundantly with food.

You put into operation a commodity loan program which enables farmers to hold their crops for better prices. You instructed and assisted farmers in your community to improve and protect the fertility of their soil so that they built an Ever-Normal Granary below, as well as above, the ground.

All this you were doing well when the greatest war in history suddenly demanded tremendous amounts of food. Millions of soldiers and workers had to eat, and eat more than ever before, in order to fight and labor the long and strenuous hours which are winning the war. In addition, the food produced by American farmers with your help and guidance was a life-saver and an inspiration for our desperate Allies across the seas when they received the first hard and unexpected blows of the enemy.

Yes, the job of food production has been well done. The war is not yet over but we are over the hump on food supplies. You committeemen and other farmers of the ten States in the North Central Region can take special pride in the job since these States raise two-thirds of all food sold in stores and markets in this country.

Now we face other problems, and one is soil conservation. Although special efforts have been made to maintain soil fertility, it is a price of war that many farms will come out of this war worse off in soil fertility. In our ten States, plantings of soil-depleting crops have increased more than eleven million acres since 1941. This expansion is about equal to the total cropland of Michigan.

Even before the guns stop firing, you committeemen have a big responsibility for determining the extent and the kind of conversion needed to put our farming operations back on a peacetime footing. The most important part of this conversion job will be to decide what changes are needed to restore and maintain our soil fertility in order to keep our production machine in working order.

Your familiarity with the farmers and land of your community makes you well equipped to help solve these problems. The success of future agricultural programs--for and by farmers--depends upon you.

Sincerely,

Leroy K. Smith

Leroy K. Smith, Director
North Central Division

WHAT FARMER COMMITTEEMEN THINK

Community farmer committeemen in the North Central Region of AAA believe overwhelmingly that a planned program for agriculture should be continued after the war. They also believe just as firmly that some sort of acreage control will be needed to make such a program effective.

Analyzing the operation of current farm programs, the committeemen believe that farmers generally approve the way in which the Government price support programs have operated. However, the committeemen have two important reservations on this subject. Less than one-half of them believe that price supports for hogs and eggs have been handled effectively. (54 percent answered "No" on hogs and 59 percent answered "No" on eggs.)

These collective opinions are among several expressed in a poll of farmer committeemen taken in the 10 States of the region during June, 1944. Approximately 25,000 committeemen filled out questionnaires asking their opinions on current and post-war agricultural problems. The committeemen are full-time farmers elected annually by their neighbors to help draw up and run the Triple-A programs in their community. In an effort to make the poll as much as possible an unbiased cross-section of grass-root farm opinions, the committeemen were not asked to sign their names to the questionnaires.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Nebr.	Ohio	S. D.	Wis.	Total	N.C.R.
												%

Price Support Program

1. Are farmers in your community generally satisfied with the operation of the price support programs?

Yes	1,859	942	2,207	1,460	2,361	1,492	1,460	692	943	1,758	15,164	65
No	984	831	1,115	867	1,067	778	823	543	304	946	8,258	35

2. Which of the following price support programs have been handled effectively?

HOGS

Yes	1,098	589	1,383	961	1,830	1,595	770	568	640	966	10,400	46
No	1,632	1,128	1,977	974	1,505	862	1,486	545	554	1,488	12,151	54

CATTLE

Yes	1,584	774	1,929	1,078	2,055	1,469	1,473	519	863	1,411	13,155	74
No	576	420	778	512	655	420	409	221	150	385	4,526	26

EGGS

Yes	981	526	1,267	392	1,850	1,196	1,343	347	721	325	8,948	41
No	1,552	1,121	1,941	1,577	1,375	1,104	809	712	422	2,100	12,713	59

SOYBEANS

Yes	2,422	1,692	2,281	477	1,065	1,123	444	848	98	536	11,086	87
No	123	53	782	99	175	104	70	45	17	150	1,618	13

POTATOES

Yes	65	317	278	1,507	1,218	74	178	286	202	1,068	5,193	79
No	11	69	76	291	345	18	132	82	62	318	1,404	21

DRY BEANS

Yes	-	127	149	975	215	-	178	72	41	358	2,115	77
No	-	20	18	378	54	-	30	27	7	106	640	23

SUGAR BEETS

Yes	13	88	120	532	305	-	105	89	33	352	1,637	81
No	2	34	28	97	51	-	14	79	4	67	376	19

CANNING CROPS

Yes	49	699	311	414	290	40	63	197	31	877	2,971	85
No	4	40	36	59	99	3	14	33	7	216	511	15

CURRENT PROGRAMS - 2

	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Neb.	Ohio	S. D.	Wis.	Total	N. C. R.
												%
3. Are farmers generally satisfied with the level of farm prices?												
Yes	2,018	1,004	2,658	1,172	2,055	1,360	1,792	638	1,002	1,521	15,220	63
No	910	827	727	1,198	1,460	1,093	545	646	265	1,156	8,827	37
DAIRY PROGRAM												
1. Have the dairy production payments in your community maintained milk production above what it would have been without the payments?												
Yes	2,212	1,432	2,458	1,851	2,707	2,027	1,753	1,011	912	2,436	18,799	79
No	589	378	727	548	827	408	583	265	329	367	5,021	21
2. Are farmers satisfied with the present method of making these payments directly to the farmer?												
Yes	2,519	1,648	3,086	2,168	3,089	2,376	2,253	1,166	1,195	2,597	22,097	91
No	283	187	290	215	474	124	113	124	69	216	2,095	9
NON-HIGHWAY GASOLINE												
1. Do farmers generally approve the idea of AAA committeemen making recommendations on the needs of farmers for NE gasoline?												
Yes	2,406	1,458	3,126	2,164	3,255	1,690	2,205	981	1,198	2,607	21,090	89
No	340	322	354	253	331	178	219	316	78	193	2,584	11
FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES												
1. Do farmers approve the present program for rationing farm machinery and other supplies?												
Yes	2,135	1,357	2,262	1,576	2,380	2,087	1,700	867	879	1,920	17,163	71
No	743	477	1,153	815	1,191	426	652	419	379	833	7,088	29
SPECIAL PROGRAMS												
1. Are farmers satisfied with AAA handling of special wartime programs such as feed wheat, protein meal, rationing, etc.?												
Yes	2,576	1,633	3,034	2,168	3,244	2,367	2,190	1,111	1,193	2,465	21,981	91
No	314	192	398	195	282	178	146	162	71	277	2,215	9
PRODUCTION GOALS												
1. Has your contacting farmers with the farm plan been of definite influence in getting farmers to meet minimum wartime production goals?												
Yes	2,650	1,649	3,055	2,061	3,157	2,289	1,979	1,110	1,084	2,561	21,595	90
No	190	159	363	287	297	185	304	152	132	210	2,279	10

POST WAR PROGRAMS

	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa	Mich.	Minn.	Mo.	Neb.	Ohio	S. D.	Wis.	W. C. R.	W. C. R.	Total	%
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1.	Is a planned program for agriculture better than allowing the law of supply and demand to determine farm income?													
Yes	2,829	1,775	3,344	2,212	3,444	2,497	2,315	1,162	1,240	2,662	23,480	96		
No	112	103	90	156	139	101	80	112	36	150	1,079	4		
2.	If answer to No. 1 is YES answer the following:													
Will acreage control be needed in a farm program after the war?														
Yes	2,791	1,703	3,330	2,091	3,310	2,414	2,204	1,097	1,185	2,536	22,661	95		
No	88	73	99	185	197	119	123	88	89	108	1,169	5		
3.	Would direct payments be needed to control acreage if price were supported by commodity loans and other supports?													
Yes	1,887	1,180	2,331	1,522	2,449	1,861	1,506	732	787	1,887	16,142	71		
No	865	529	973	691	982	534	757	372	434	607	6,744	29		
4.	Would direct payments be needed to control acreage if the program provided loans, price supports, and crop insurance protection without cost to the farmer?													
Yes	1,503	1,011	1,888	1,182	2,011	1,585	1,099	508	556	1,652	13,095	59		
No	1,137	677	1,326	981	1,297	707	1,071	490	620	737	9,043	41		
5.	Should the following be included in the farm program after the war:													
Price Supports														
Yes	2,607	1,593	3,161	2,058	3,306	2,336	2,109	993	1,185	2,402	21,750	95		
No	158	126	144	124	145	113	142	88	47	107	1,194	5		
Commodity Loans														
Yes	2,574	1,547	3,138	1,729	3,122	2,217	2,220	923	1,205	1,914	20,589	93		
No	150	132	132	330	194	158	66	101	45	342	1,650	7		
Crop Insurance														
Yes	2,491	1,523	2,778	1,883	2,882	2,224	1,904	979	796	1,951	19,411	89		
No	197	191	355	243	336	190	261	104	293	296	2,466	11		
Marketing Quotas														
Yes	2,030	1,250	2,277	1,652	2,509	1,875	1,785	804	966	1,894	17,042	81		
No	532	327	730	388	577	373	374	200	194	298	3,993	19		
Soil Building Payments														
Yes	2,792	1,719	3,260	2,243	3,339	2,476	2,216	1,080	1,199	2,549	22,873	97		
No	76	62	107	88	138	39	104	49	48	46	757	3		
6.	If farm prices fall below parity should parity payments be made?													
Yes	2,750	1,716	3,255	2,188	3,468	2,394	2,194	1,082	1,207	2,524	22,778	96		
No	89	71	115	121	121	83	87	67	44	61	859	4		

WORLD WAR I PRODUCTION
VS
WORLD WAR II PRODUCTION

In order that a basis may be established for an over-all appraisal of the probable demands for food and feed from our 1945 production, a few comparisons may be made between the agricultural situation currently existing with the comparable period of World War I.

A brief review of the shifts in farm production for each of these two periods of great demand and high prices will help to illustrate the importance of our present situation. For convenience, we have listed these shifts for some of the major commodities between 1914 and 1918, for World War I, so that comparisons may be made with similar shifts shown in the attached tables for this war.

Grain Production

U. S. Total							
	: 1914 :		: 1918 :		: 1944 :	Percent	
Com- : Harvested:	1914	: Harvested:	1918	: 1944 :			
modity: acreage :	Prod.:	acreage :	Prod.:	Prod.:			
: (1,000 :	(mil.:	(1,000 :	(mil.:	(mil.:	1918	: 1944	
: bu.) :	bu.):	bu.) :	bu.):	bu.):	1914	: 1918	
:: Indicated							
:: Sept. 1							
Corn	97,796	2,524	102,195	2,441	:: 3,101	96.7	127.0
Wheat	55,613	897	61,068	904	:: 1,115	100.7	123.4
Oats	37,213	1,066	42,464	1,429	:: 1,191	134.0	83.3
Barley	7,653	178	9,198	225	:: 290	126.6	128.9
Rye	3,144	42	6,694	83	:: 28	198.1	33.0
Sorghum					::		
for grain	Negligible.....			:: 150	-	-

Livestock and Poultry

Number on Farms, January 1 (000 head)						
	: 1914 :		: 1918 :		: 1944 :	Percent
Type	: 1914 :		: 1918 :		: 1944 :	1918 : 1944
	:		:		:	1914 : 1918
Hogs	52,853		62,931		83,756	119.1 133.1
Milk Cows	19,821		21,536		27,607	108.7 128.2
Beef Cattle	39,640		51,504		54,585	129.9 106.0
Sheep	38,059		36,704		51,718	96.4 140.9
Hens and Pullets	328,389		325,581		515,031	99.1 158.2

Please note that although some increases were made in corn and wheat acreage, the actual production of corn was less in 1918 than in 1914 and

the production of wheat was about the same. Significant increases in the acreage and production of oats, barley, and rye were made during World War I. There was a great demand for oats as feed for horses and mules both in this country and with the armies of Europe.

The increase in hogs and beef cattle during the 1914-1918 period was rather pronounced but in the case of hogs it was much less than during the present war. Sheep numbers declined. Hens and pullets remained about the same and the percentage increase in milk cows was about the same as in the present war.

It is interesting to observe the much higher levels of production we have at the present time compared with the levels achieved during the closing year of the last war. Referring to crops, please note that the production of corn, wheat, and barley was much greater in 1944 than in 1918. Also, it is well to remember that in the case of these crops the production in 1942, 1943 and 1944 was at a much higher level than during any of the years of the first war. Corn production was stabilized at around $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushels during the first war as compared with over 3 billion bushel crops during the present war. Average annual production of barley was about twice that of the first war, and wheat was about 23 percent higher. Although the production of oats and rye in 1918 was somewhat higher than in 1944 the average annual production during each of the war periods was about the same.

The number of hogs on hand at the beginning of the present war was only about two million more than the first year of World War I. By 1918 only a 19 percent increase was made in hogs, compared with a 54 percent increase in the present war. At the end of World War I there were about 21.5 million head of dairy cows as compared with 27.6 million as of January 1, 1944. The actual percentage increase in beef cattle was greater during World War I but the number on farms January 1, 1944 was about 3 million head larger. In 1918 there were about 37 million head of sheep as compared with about 52 million head in 1944. There were 325,600,000 hens and pullets on farms in 1918 as compared with over 500 million in 1944.

Egg production in 1944 doubled that of 1918; milk production is 34 percent greater; hog production is 33 percent above 1918; sheep are up 41 percent; corn 27 percent and wheat production is 23 percent larger. These figures are important when considered in the light of the fact that we are no longer a normal agricultural exporting country. At the time of the last war our balance in foreign trade was largely dependent upon the export of agricultural commodities.

By comparing the shifts in production to meet the total demands of World War I with the orderly shifts made during this war, it is to be seen that a far greater increase in production has been achieved during World War II. Before the impacts of the present war changed the demand situation we were constantly struggling to hold down surplus production and maintain reasonable farm prices. We were able to produce more than our requirements on much less acreage of crops than is now being used. Considerably less food

will be needed for the liberated peoples of Europe than was originally contemplated. Considering these facts, it becomes evident that the demands for our agricultural products will be much less than the production from the present high level of acreage and livestock numbers.

Farm production during this war kept in step with the increased wartime demands, whereas this was not the case during World War I. The relatively higher prices experienced following the close of the first war may be attributed to the fact that agricultural production was not sufficient to build up a stockpile to meet the after-war demands in Europe. This time we have a stockpile, and a large part of this is already over there. This being true, these higher prices cannot be expected following the close of this war in Europe since the present supplies for most major commodities are sufficient to meet the acute demands which may be experienced immediately after the close of the war in that area.

SHIFTS IN PRODUCTION DURING WORLD WAR II

At the beginning of this war our levels of production were sufficient to meet all demands. However, during the course of the war our over-all production of food has increased approximately 28 percent. Record levels of production for all times have been attained in most of the major commodities. In line with our increased production of feed grains and wheat (a considerable portion of which has been used for feed), phenomenal increases have been made in livestock and poultry production.

Hog numbers on farms increased from a little over 54 million at the beginning of 1941 to nearly 84 million head on January 1, 1944, or 54 percent in the 3 year period. Egg production increased by more than 37 percent, while hens and pullets were 35 percent higher. Dairy cows increased 8.5 percent, and milk production rose from 115 to 118 billion pounds. This level of milk production compares with the 1938 production of 106 billion pounds, and only 87 billion in 1918. The number of beef cattle increased from about 46 million to about 55 million head. Number of sheep declined from a peak of 57 million in 1942 to about 52 million in 1944.

For detailed shifts in livestock production and requirements, please refer to the attached tables.

The net shift in cultivated acreage indicates an over-all increase from 1941 to 1944 for the United States of 21 million acres, slightly over 11 million of which was in the 10 States of the North Central Region. Although in the North Central Region the acreage of corn increased 11,975,000 acres, soybeans 4,300,000 acres, and oats 900,000 acres, the net shift was less because part of these increases were offset by declines in other cultivated crops such as wheat, barley, grain sorghums and flax. There were also considerable increases in the acreage of canning and vegetable crops.

Please note the shifts which have been made in other AAA Regions. Tables 4 through 14 show the acreage planted to these various crops by North Central States and other AAA Regions. These tables also give the percentage increase for the various years and the actual shift in acreage since 1941. Table 15 is a summary showing the total acreage by States planted to these major crops, with the total acreage shift since 1941.

1945 OUTLOOK

Prospects are that dairy products will continue to be in great demand during the next two years, and the requirements of fats and oils will be equivalent to current levels of production until the Pacific sources again become available. Pork will be tight next year, but ample quantities of lamb and mutton and beef are in prospect.

Corn

The quantity of corn used as feed rose from 2,529,000,000 bushels during the 1941-42 feeding year to about 2,950,000,000 bushels for each of the next two feeding years. It is currently estimated that only 2,570,000,000 bushels of corn will be required for all feeding purposes during the 1944-45 feeding year. This represents nearly a 400 million bushel drop in the quantity of corn needed for feeding purposes even though allowance is made for heavier feeding per unit of livestock than during the 1941-42 feeding year.

The requirements of corn for commercial use, including alcohol, wet and dry process for industrial war use, breakfast foods, etc., during the 1942-43 year, when corn was plentiful, was about 280 million bushels. The quantity of corn used for commercial purposes in the 1943-44 year was about 250 million bushels, but did not meet all of the demands because of the lack of corn. It is expected that at least 270 million bushels will be used for commercial purposes during the 1944-45 year.

Export demands will be up some, but in any event the quantity of corn for export purpose would not exceed 20 million bushels. The total requirement of corn for all purposes during the 1944-45 year will be approximately 380 million bushels less than was used during each of the past two years. Based upon September estimates of production, the total supplies of corn for the 1944-45 feeding year will be sufficient to meet all requirements and leave a carry-over stockpile October 1, 1945 of about 500 million bushels.

If we assume the requirements of corn during the feeding year 1945-46 to be about the same as for the 1944-45 feeding year, 95 million acres of corn in 1945, with average yields, will result in an Ever Normal Granary of from 500 to 600 million bushels at the end of 1946. When demands for corn return to normal and the Ever Normal Granary is reestablished, only about 90 million acres of corn will be needed.

Wheat

The total quantity of wheat used for all purposes rose from 699,602,000 bushels during the 1941-42 wheat crop year to a peak of 1,279,127,000 bushels during the 1943-44 year. Most of this increase in the disappearance of wheat was due to increased quantities used for feed. From July 1, 1943 to June 20, 1944, approximately 500 million bushels of wheat were utilized as feed.

It is expected that during the coming year exports and shipments will be increased by more than 100 million bushels, but that only 250 million bushels will be used for feed. The over-all requirements for wheat during the coming year is expected to be about 200 million bushels less than was utilized during the 1943-44 year. Carry-over stocks will be increased from present supplies of wheat and the prospects are that another bumper crop will be produced in 1945.

The present outlook would indicate that the requirements of wheat from the 1945 production will be considerably less than the 1,089,000,000 bushels indicated for the 1944-45 year. The Ever Normal Granary of wheat will be more than filled with the 1945 crop, if average yields are harvested.

Soybeans

When the Japanese Empire conquered the islands of the Pacific, Burma, and Indo-China; approximately 1/3 of the world's edible oils were lost to this country and its allies. When considering the fats and oils situation, we must also take into account the fact that the acreage of cotton has dropped from an annual acreage of approximately 40 million acres down to about 20 million acres. Cottonseed is one of our major sources of vegetable oils in this country.

Responding to the request of the Government for increased acreages of soybeans to offset this loss in our vegetable oils, farmers of the North Central Region made a wartime increase in soybean acreage of 4,306,000 acres. The acreage jumped from 5,196,000 in 1941 to 9,502,000 in 1944.

In view of the fact that the Pacific supplies will not again become available to us until approximately a full year after the close of the war with Japan, (or at least a year after the Japanese are driven out of the sources of supply) and the fact that the production of cottonseed is governed by the requirements of lint (the fibre of cotton), the prospective demand for soybean oil will be just as great in 1946 as it has been and will be in 1945. This means an acreage of soybeans equal to the 1944 acreage will be needed in 1945. And since 90 percent of our acreage of soybeans harvested as beans is grown in the North Central Region, it is largely the responsibility of farmers in this Region to keep up their production of soybeans.

Flax

The 1944 acreage of flax was only about 50 percent of the 1943 acreage. It was even less than the acreage planted in 1941. This drop in flax acreage was not a reflection of a change in demand for linseed oil and meal,

but was brought about because much greater profits could be realized from competing crops in the flax-growing area. The demand for linseed oil is considered to be just as great now as when the 6,120,000 acres were planted in 1943. The prospective demand from the 1945 crop is expected to be at about the same level.

We have been importing considerable quantities of flax, but owing to the strained relationship with Argentina, (the principal source outside the United States), it is doubtful that more than 25 percent of our deficit can be made up by imports. It is now evident that there will be a greater demand for linseed oil and meal than we can obtain from the prospective 1945 acreage.

Dry Edible Beans

The drop in the 1944 crop of dry edible beans comes at a time of ever increasing demands for our armed forces and our allies. In the 1941-42 crop year our armed forces and allies required over 4 million bags of beans. Their demands increased to over 7.5 million bags in 1942-43 and nearly 9.5 million bags in the 1943-44 crop year. By reducing the quantity of beans for U. S. civilians by about 2.5 million bags, about 6,000,000 bags can be made available to our armed forces and allies during the 1944-45 crop year. To do this would require a drop of about a million bags in the carry-over stockpile. The prospective demands for dry edible beans will continue at a level which will require a 1945 acreage equivalent to at least the 1944 acreage.

Sugar

To understand the real need for increased sugar production in the continental United States, it is necessary that we take stock of the enormous quantities of sugar which it has been necessary to import each year in order to meet the demands. The shipments from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and other U. S. territories outside of the continental United States have almost equaled the quantity of sugar produced in this country. The importation of sugar from Cuba and other foreign countries in 1943 and 1944 was more than twice as large as the production in the continental United States. These foreign imports in 1944 are expected to more than double the 1942 imports.

If we were to replace foreign imports which are now estimated to be necessary in 1945 with continental U. S. production, the 1945 acreage of sugar beets and sugar cane would have to be more than double the 1944 acreage. Our 1944 production of sugar from beets is estimated to be about 1,100,000 tons (raw value) and from sugar cane about 500,000 tons (raw value). It is apparent that it will be impossible for us to produce sufficient quantities of sugar in the United States to meet our requirements.

Butter

If U. S. civilians consume as much butter in 1945 as they did in 1944, all of the quantities of storage would be exhausted and by fall of 1945 the

short supplies of readily available butter will flow direct from the dairyman to the consumer's table. This is prospective even in the face of the fact that the amount of butter to be made available for our armed forces and allies will be 50 million pounds less than was used by them in 1944. The prospective demand for fresh milk and other dairy products will exceed our probable production in 1945. Need more be said on the outlook for dairy products from the 1945 production?

Lard

A lion's share of the fats and oils demands was met in 1943 and 1944 by lard. However, a drastic cut has been made in hog production and the quantity of lard which will be available from our 1945 production will be only slightly in excess of the amount produced in 1942. In the face of greater demands by our armed forces, allies, and liberated peoples, the quantity of lard which may be made available for civilian consumption in 1945, although 2.5 billion pounds less than was consumed in 1944, can be held at approximately 1942 level, provided storage stocks are cut in half. It is expected that the 1946 foreign demands for lard will be about the same as indicated for 1945.

Pork

Our phenomenal increase in pork production during the past two years has enabled the United States Government to meet all demands for pork and at the same time build up ample reserves in storage. Although the supplies of pork have been abundant during the past year, the prospects are that in 1945 ham and bacon to go with our favorite breakfast will be missing in many places.

Due to the over-all demands to meet the requirements of non-civilians, the prospects are that the available supplies from 1945 production for civilians will be from 15 to 20 percent less than in 1944, and can be held at this level only if we make drastic reductions in our cold storage supplies. If Europe can buy, we may have a lively export business in 1946. If they cannot, pork will again become plentiful in 1946 for U. S. civilians.

Beef

An almost unlimited supply of beef cattle is available on farms in the United States. Beef cattle numbers are at the all-time peak. Grazing conditions and the carrying capacity of the ranges have held up for the last 2 or 3 years and plenty of feed grains are becoming available again in the Corn Belt--all of which gives us a very bright picture from the consumer's angle for a plentiful supply of beef in the coming year. If orderly marketing of cattle is followed and feed lots are utilized with increased feeding, the available supplies of beef should be sufficient to meet all requirements during 1945 and 1946. If however, orderly marketing

of surplus beef cattle is not brought about, we may experience glutted markets with the resulting lower prices.

According to current estimates, all of the non-civilian demands for beef in 1945 can be met with the U. S. civilians receiving as much beef as they utilized in 1942, and at the same time increase our storage stocks to a very high level.

Currently, the outlook is that the demand for beef in 1946 will drop to a level which may cause depressed prices.

Lamb and Mutton

Non-civilian demands for lamb and mutton increased from about 85 million pounds in 1942 to around 277 million in 1943 and 235 million in 1944. Because of these increased non-civilian demands the quantity consumed by U. S. civilians dropped over 100 million pounds from 1942 to 1943, and approximately 70 million pounds from 1943 to 1944 with about the same quantities carried over in cold storage in each of the years.

The prospects are that the quantity of lamb and mutton available from the 1945 production will be sufficient to meet the requirements of non-civilian demands and have available for U. S. civilians a little more than the 750 million pounds which were consumed by them in 1944. The outlook for 1946 would indicate that our requirements for lamb and mutton will be no more than during the calendar year 1944 when 919 million pounds were available.

Poultry and Eggs

Although the number of hens and pullets expected to be on farms January 1, 1945, will probably be 10 to 15 percent less than the number on farms January 1, 1944, the production of eggs in 1945 will be sufficient to meet all requirements. Better care and management of poultry flocks has resulted in a considerable increase over pre-war years in the number of eggs produced per bird. It is expected that the total supply of eggs will be sufficient even though the demand for fresh and processed eggs by our armed forces and allies will continue at about the same level as in 1944.

Current estimates indicate that a record crop of 35,666,000 turkeys will be raised in 1944. This is 8 percent more than the 1943 crop but will fall short of the demands for turkeys. The prospects are that our requirements for turkeys in 1945 will also exceed the supply.

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS TO SUPPORT FARM PRICES

Legislation passed by Congress in 1942 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to support the prices of 20 principal farm products at not less than 90 percent of parity for at least two years after the end of the war (including both the European and Pacific phases). Specifically, the law says that farm prices shall be supported for two years beginning the January 1 immediately following the date upon which the President or Congress officially declare the war to be over. (The minimum support for cotton has been set by Congress at 92½ percent of parity.)

A more recent action taken by Congress, in the spring of 1944, directs the President to take "all lawful action" to give farmers either the parity price or the highest price between January and September, 1942, whichever is higher, on the 20 commodities. This law expires June 30, 1945.

Neither of these directives by Congress gives the Department of Agriculture or the President any extra money to carry out the price commitments. A report made by Director of War Mobilization James F. Byrnes on Sept. 7, 1944, noted:

"Congress has committed the Government to support prices but has not appropriated funds to carry out the commitment. In the light of the situation above described, it is estimated that compliance with this commitment may require an appropriation of as much as \$2,000,000,000 in 1945."

What commodities are covered by price supports?

1. The six so-called basic commodities: corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts (for nuts).
2. Fourteen commodities for which the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration have asked increased production during the war: hogs, eggs, chickens (with the exception of those weighing less than three pounds live weight and all broilers), turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry peas of certain varieties, dry beans of certain varieties, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, flaxseed for oil, American Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and cured sweet potatoes.
3. Other farm products (such as wool, hemp, sugar beets, sugarcane, certain fruits for processing, certain vegetables for processing, barley, grain sorghums, rye, Sea Island cotton, many seeds) shall be supported by lending and purchase operations so as to bring them to a fair parity relationship with the commodities in groups No. 1 and No. 2. However, they are not covered by the two-years-after-the-war commitment.

What methods can be used to support farm prices?

1. Commodity loans (examples: wheat, cotton, corn);
2. Purchase programs (examples: eggs, potatoes).

The Steagall Amendment to the Stabilization Act of 1942 provides for price supports at not less than 90 percent of the parity or comparable price. This leaves the way open for setting the support price at a higher level if necessary to get production. For example, milk and butterfat prices this year have been supported at around 130 percent of parity; eggs and potatoes, at 90 percent.

Must the support price be guaranteed for all grades and quantities of a commodity?

The support price machinery of the Government aims, to the fullest practicable extent, to support the prices of a commodity as grown and normally marketed in a locality. In some cases it has been decided that the most practicable way to accomplish this objective is to support only certain grades or qualities of a commodity.

Is each individual farmer guaranteed the support price on every day he sells his commodity?

To do this, it would be necessary throughout the entire marketing season to have enough marketing, transportation, and storage facilities to handle all the supported commodities at every point where such commodities are marketed by farmers. Facilities for all commodities are not available to this extent. Accordingly, the War Food Administration must do the best it can. Thus, where local storage facilities are inadequate, producer loan programs may be supplemented by purchase program and by loans and purchases at terminal markets. All of these operations are calculated to assure the announced support prices to farmers. However, there may be cases where individual farmers will not get the announced support price.

What conditions may be attached to support price benefits?

The law is not entirely clear on this point. Since the purpose of the two-year-after-the-war commitment is to enable farmers to readjust their production to peacetime needs, it is reasonable to conclude that the Government might impose conditions of production adjustment related to changes in production needs for those farmers who wish to receive the support prices. However, no conditions of production adjustment have been imposed.

What is "parity" for farm prices?

Parity is the price for a farm product which will give it an exchange value, in terms of things the farmer must buy, equal to its exchange value in a specified time period of the past. The period of years, 1910 to 1914, is usually taken as the base period for figuring parity.

Comparable price for a farm product is about the same as parity price except that a different period of years is used as the base.

On September 15, 1944, farmers got 113 percent of parity for their products; on September 15, 1943, they got 118 percent; and on September 15, 1939, they got 78 percent.

Among individual commodities, the average price received by farmers on September 15 this year for hogs was \$13.60 compared with a parity price of \$12.40 on that date; for corn, it was \$1.16 compared with a parity of \$1.09; for wheat, it was \$1.35 compared with a parity of \$1.50; for beef cattle, it was \$11.60 compared with a parity of \$9.21. (Per hundred-weight for hogs and cattle; per bushel for corn and wheat.)

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So far during the war, the demands for available farm products have for the most part been greater than the supplies. Consequently, prices for farm commodities have generally been higher than the support levels set by Congress.

In the future, however, supplies may exceed demands in the case of many products for which price supports have been directed by Congress. To carry out these commitments undoubtedly will require greatly increased operations by the Government to support prices. There will be many new problems of handling, storing, and disposing of the large stocks of commodities that will be acquired by the Government. All of this indicates that the job of supporting farm prices will be much more difficult than it has been thus far.

Table 1

CORN: FEED GRAIN SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION

Crop Year October 1 to September 30

(000 Bushels)

ITEMS	1941 - 1942	1942 - 1943	1943 - 1944	1944 - 1945 Approximated
SUPPLIES				
Production	2,675,790	3,131,518	3,076,159	3,101,000
Imports	565	413	6,200	1,000
Stocks, October 1	644,970	492,399	388,272	260,000
Total	3,321,325	3,645,360	3,470,631	3,362,000
UTILIZATION				
Feed	2,528,935	2,958,000	2,936,000	2,570,000
Commercial Use	267,380	280,355	250,527	270,000
Seed and Exports	32,611	18,733	24,473	30,000
Total	2,828,926	3,257,088	3,210,631	2,870,000
Stocks, September 30	492,399	388,272	260,000	492,000

Table 2

OATS: FEED GRAIN SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION

Crop Year July 1 to June 30

(000) Bushels

ITEMS	1941 - 1942	1942 - 1943	1943 - 1944	1944 - 1945
				Approximated
SUPPLIES				
Production	1,180,663	1,349,547	1,143,867	1,190,540
Imports	1,389	58,819	80,392	50,000
Stocks, July 1	223,312	194,507	261,530	210,123
Total	1,405,364	1,621,597	1,485,789	1,450,663
UTILIZATION				
Feed	1,070,521	1,219,639	1,122,264	1,088,000
Commercial Use	33,333	35,000	40,000	40,000
Seed and Exports	107,003	105,428	113,402	110,500
Total	1,210,857	1,360,067	1,275,666	1,238,500
Stocks, June 30	194,507	261,530	210,123	212,163

Table 3

WHEAT: FEED GRAIN SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION

Crop Year July 1 to June 30

(000) Bushels

ITEMS	1941 - 1942	1942 - 1943	1943 - 1944	1944 - 1945 Approximated
SUPPLIES				
Production	943,127	974,176	836,298	1,115,402
Imports	3,662	1,057	136,016	50,000
Stocks, July 1	384,916	632,103	621,659	314,846
Total	1,331,705	1,607,336	1,593,973	1,480,248
UTILIZATION				
Feed	116,046	318,415	497,122	250,000
Commercial Use	491,109	574,669	663,000	632,600
Seed and Exports	92,447	92,593	119,005	207,000
Total	699,602	985,677	1,279,127	1,089,600
Stocks, June 30	632,103	621,659	314,846	390,648

Table 4

CORN

North Central:		Planted Acres (000)				Percent			
States and AAA Regions:	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1941	1942	1943	1944
				Indicated	shift				
					1944-41				
Ill.	7,721	7,837	8,621	9,224	1,503		101.5	111.7	119.5
Ind.	3,934	4,017	4,338	4,085	751		102.1	110.3	119.1
Iowa	9,096	9,626	10,937	11,484	2,388		105.8	120.2	126.3
Mich.	1,509	1,645	1,562	1,812	303		109.0	103.5	120.1
Minn.	4,468	4,825	5,356	5,999	1,531		108.0	119.9	134.3
Mo.	3,967	4,403	4,931	5,030	1,063		111.0	124.3	126.8
Nebr.	6,822	7,318	8,502	9,012	2,190		107.3	124.6	132.1
Ohio	3,262	3,327	3,544	3,828	566		102.0	108.6	117.4
S. Dak.	3,018	3,169	3,834	3,987	969		105.0	127.0	132.1
Wis.	2,250	2,430	2,529	2,706	456		108.0	112.4	120.3
K. C.	46,047	48,597	54,154	57,767	11,720		105.5	117.6	125.5
N. E.	2,354	2,364	2,325	2,532	178		100.4	98.8	107.6
E. C.	10,079	10,233	10,320	10,425	346		101.5	102.4	103.4
South	23,499	23,045	23,495	22,132	- 1,367		98.1	100.0	94.2
West	5,652	6,313	6,842	6,750	1,098		111.7	121.1	119.4
U.S.	87,631	90,552	97,136	99,606	11,975		103.3	110.8	113.7

Table 5
SOYBEANS

North Central; States and AAA Regions	Harvested Acres (000)					Percent				
	1941	1942	1943	1944 Indicated	Acreage shift 1941-41	1945	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 1941	1945 1941
Ill.	2,338	3,239	3,444	3,444	1,106		136.5	147.3	147.3	
Ind.	815	1,319	1,464	1,572	757		161.8	179.6	192.9	
Iowa	942	1,818	2,017	2,017	1,075		193.0	214.1	214.1	
Mich.	100	151	103	105	5		151.0	103.0	105.0	
Minn.	30	273	246	209	129		341.3	307.5	261.2	
Mo.	187	471	561	684	497		251.9	300.0	365.8	
Nebr.	20	40	82	41	21		200.0	410.0	205.0	
Ohio	674	1,109	1,333	1,343	669		164.5	197.8	199.3	
S. Dak.	3	14	23	9	6		466.7	766.7	300.0	
Wis.	37	60	68	78	41		162.2	183.8	210.8	
N. C.	5,196	8,494	9,341	9,502	4,306		163.5	179.8	182.9	
N. E.	36	75	85	76	40		208.3	236.1	211.1	
E. C.	341	632	582	569	228		185.3	170.7	166.9	
South	261	591	558	498	237		226.4	213.8	190.8	
West.	47	216	254	208	161		459.6	540.4	442.6	
U. S.	5,881	10,008	10,820	10,853	4,972		170.2	184.0	184.5	

Table 6

OATS

North Central States and AAA Regions	Planted Acres (000)				Acreage				Percent			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1944-41	shift	1945	1942	1941	1942	1941	1941
Ill.	3,720	3,590	3,536	3,324	-	396		96.5	95.1	89.4		
Ind.	1,449	1,493	1,612	1,386	-	63		103.0	111.2	95.7		
Iowa	5,675	5,336	5,069	5,120	-	555		94.0	89.3	90.2		
Mich.	2,402	1,542	1,280	1,472		70		110.0	91.3	105.0		
Minn.	4,424	4,159	4,450	4,940		516		94.0	100.6	111.7		
Mo.	2,440	2,540	2,670	2,056	-	384		104.1	109.4	84.3		
Nebr.	1,972	1,893	2,291	2,383		411		96.0	116.2	120.8		
Ohio	1,224	1,300	1,326	1,180	-	44		106.2	108.3	96.4		
S. Dak.	2,248	2,360	2,478	3,073		825		105.0	110.2	136.7		
Wis.	2,365	2,436	2,665	2,879		514		103.0	112.7	121.7		
N. C.	26,919	26,649	27,378	27,813		894		99.0	101.7	103.3		
N. E.	2,116	2,126	1,780	1,962	-	154		100.5	84.1	92.7		
E. C.	878	938	1,052	995		117		106.8	119.8	113.3		
South	5,751	6,270	5,762	6,298		537		108.8	100.0	109.3		
West	5,980	6,612	6,886	6,955		1,047		111.9	116.6	117.7		
U.S.	41,582	42,595	42,858	44,023		2,441		102.4	103.1	105.9		

Table 7

BARLEY

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Planted Acres (000)					Acreage shift 1944-45	Percent			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945		1941	1942	1943	1944
Ill.	168	205	119	73	-95		122.0	70.8	43.5	
Ind.	85	130	69	50	-35		152.9	81.2	58.8	
Iowa	271	193	51	16	-255		73.1	18.8	5.9	
Mich.	210	233	175	150	-60		111.0	83.3	71.4	
Minn.	1,674	1,774	1,348	849	-825		106.0	80.5	50.7	
Mo.	252	315	165	120	-132		135.0	65.5	47.6	
Nebr.	2,090	2,341	1,779	1,299	-791		112.0	85.1	62.2	
Ohio	43	75	45	18	-25		174.4	104.7	41.9	
S. Dak.	1,877	2,496	2,321	1,857	-20		133.0	123.7	98.9	
Wis.	556	523	358	204	-352		94.1	64.4	36.7	
N.C.	7,226	8,290	6,430	4,636	-2,590		114.7	89.0	64.2	
N. E.	287	287	264	225	-62		100.0	92.0	78.4	
E. C.	411	563	571	485	74		137.0	138.9	118.0	
South	1,025	1,373	1,210	714	-311		134.0	118.0	69.7	
West	6,313	9,023	8,854	8,423	41,610		132.4	130.0	123.6	
U. S.	15,762	19,536	17,329	14,483	-1,279		123.9	109.9	91.9	

Table 8

WHEAT

North Central:		Planted Acres (000)					Percent			
States and AAA Regions	1941	1942	1943	1944	Indicated	Acreage shift 1944-41	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 Ind. 1941	1945 1941
Ill.	1,797	1,171	1,203	1,381		-416	65.2	66.9	76.9	
Ind.	1,489	1,207	1,003	1,312		-177	81.1	67.4	88.1	
Iowa	320	182	170	166		-154	56.9	53.1	51.9	
Nich.	753	692	677	958		+265	91.9	89.9	127.2	
Minn.	1,523	1,156	1,162	1,344		-179	75.9	76.3	88.2	
Mo.	1,856	845	1,270	1,714		-142	45.5	68.4	92.3	
Nebr.	3,511	3,024	3,113	3,881		+370	86.1	88.7	110.5	
Ohio	2,019	1,768	1,688	2,076		+57	87.6	83.6	102.8	
S. Dak.	3,066	2,730	3,198	3,291		+225	89.0	104.3	167.3	
Wis.	82	80	71	68		-14	97.6	86.6	82.9	
N. C.	16,416	12,855	13,555	16,191		-225	78.3	82.6	98.6	
N. E.	1,272	1,175	1,147	1,412		+140	92.4	90.2	111.0	
E. C.	2,459	2,350	2,233	2,715		+256	95.6	90.8	110.4	
South	9,472	7,864	7,895	10,395		+923	83.0	83.4	109.7	
West	32,713	27,983	30,279	35,992		+3,279	85.5	92.6	110.0	
U. S.	62,332	52,227	55,109	66,705		+4,373	83.8	88.4	107.0	

Table 9

ETAX

(000 acres)

North Central:	P l a n t e d A c r e s					P e r c e n t				
States and AAA Regions	1941	1942	1943	1944	Acreage snft 1944-41	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 1941	1945 1941	
Ill.	29	12	9	3	-26	41.4	31.0	40.3		
Iowa	308	262	354	124	-184	85.1	114.9	40.3		
Mich.	8	6	5	5	3	75.0	62.5	62.5		
Minn.	1,456	1,674	1,758	984	-472	115.0	120.7	67.6		
Mo.	5	20	20	15	10	400.0	400.0	300.0		
Nebr.	5	8	12	2	3	160.0	240.0	40.0		
S. Dak.	24	382	630	321	-78	157.2	259.3	132.1		
Wisc.	12	10	13	6	6	83.3	108.3	50.0		
N. C.	2,066	2,374	2,801	1,460	-606	114.9	135.6	70.7		
South	56	52	98	90	34	92.9	175.0	160.7		
West	1,348	2,289	2,421	1,735	787	169.8	253.8	128.7		
U. S.	3,470	4,715	6,320	3,285	-185	135.9	182.3	94.7		

Table 10

RYE

(000 Acres)

North Central: States and AAA Regions	P l a n t e d				A c r e s		A c r e a g e s h i f t		P e r c e n t			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Ill.	123	123	116	155	132	100.0	94.3	126.0	1944	1945	1946	1947
Ind.	246	263	213	234	-12	106.9	86.6	95.1	1941	1942	1943	1944
Iowa	63	46	47	48	-15	73.0	74.6	76.2	1941	1942	1943	1944
Mich.	111	129	117	135	+24	116.2	105.4	121.6	1941	1942	1943	1944
Minn.	362	275	176	158	-204	76.0	48.6	43.6	1941	1942	1943	1944
Mo.	133	120	140	210	+77	90.2	105.3	157.9	1941	1942	1943	1944
Nebr.	755	823	765	597	-158	109.0	101.3	79.1	1941	1942	1943	1944
Ohio	125	159	125	84	-41	127.2	100.0	67.2	1941	1942	1943	1944
S. Dak.	902	1,010	768	576	-326	112.0	85.1	63.9	1941	1942	1943	1944
Wisc.	199	181	145	130	-69	91.0	72.9	65.3	1941	1942	1943	1944
N. C.	3,019	3,129	2,612	2,327	-692	103.6	86.5	77.1	1941	1942	1943	1944
N. E.	238	238	217	225	-13	100.0	91.2	94.5	1941	1942	1943	1944
E. C.	654	714	737	738	+84	109.2	112.7	112.8	1941	1942	1943	1944
South	511	599	617	585	+74	117.2	120.7	114.5	1941	1942	1943	1944
West	1,763	1,832	1,622	1,047	-716	103.9	92.0	59.4	1941	1942	1943	1944
U. S.	6,185	6,512	5,805	4,922	+1,263	105.3	93.9	79.6	1941	1942	1943	1944

Table 11

POTATOES

(000 acres)

North Central:	P l a n t e d					A c r e s					P e r c e n t				
States and AAA Regions	1941	1942	1943	1944	Acreage shift 1944-41	1945	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 1941	1945 1941					
Ill.	36	36	36	33	- 3		100.0	100.0	91.7						
Ind.	50	49	47	42	- 8		98.0	94.0	84.0						
Iowa	54	55	54	50	- 4		101.9	100.0	92.6						
Mich.	190	180	220	180	- 10		94.7	115.8	94.7						
Minn.	225	202	261	219	- 6		89.8	116.0	97.3						
Mo.	39	40	46	37	- 2		102.6	117.9	94.9						
Nebr.	76	76	95	78	- 2		100.0	125.0	102.6						
Ohio	87	90	95	79	- 8		103.4	109.2	90.8						
S. Dak.	31	33	49	39	- 8		106.5	158.1	125.8						
Wisc.	158	158	190	144	- 14		100.0	120.3	91.1						
M. C.	946	919	1,093	901	- 45		97.1	115.5	95.2						
E. E.	616	633	753	729	- 113		102.8	122.2	118.3						
E. C.	298	311	366	310	- 12		104.4	122.8	104.0						
South.	336	343	433	407	- 71		102.1	128.9	121.1						
West.	571	584	785	738	- 167		102.3	137.5	129.2						
U. S.	2,767	2,790	3,430	3,085	- 318		100.8	124.0	111.5						

Table 12

TOTAL ACREAGE OF MAJOR CROPS^{1/}, ACREAGE SHIFT, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

By North Central States and AAA Regions

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Planted Acres (000)					Percent			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942	1943	1944	1945
				Indicated	shift				
				1944	1944-41				
Ill.	16,062	16,349	17,204	17,745	1,683	101.8	107.1	110.5	
Ind.	8,260	8,674	8,934	9,455	1,195	105.0	108.2	114.5	
Iowa	16,888	17,663	18,814	19,107	2,219	104.6	111.4	113.1	
Mich.	5,206	5,347	4,888	5,625	419	102.7	93.9	108.0	
Minn.	14,366	14,501	14,919	14,863	497	100.9	103.8	103.5	
Mo.	9,214	9,105	10,102	10,113	899	98.8	109.6	109.8	
Nebr.	16,851	16,482	17,459	18,115	1,264	97.8	103.6	107.5	
Ohio	7,540	7,953	8,240	8,688	1,148	105.5	109.3	115.2	
S. Dak.	12,711	13,197	14,047	13,820	1,109	103.8	110.5	108.7	
Wis.	5,886	6,137	6,315	6,474	588	104.3	107.3	110.0	
N. C.	112,984	115,408	120,922	124,005	11,021	102.1	107.0	109.8	
N. E.	7,304	7,311	6,944	7,552	248	100.1	95.1	103.4	
E. C.	15,403	16,081	16,213	16,574	1,171	104.4	105.3	107.6	
South.	50,474	48,961	50,797	52,088	1,614	97.0	100.6	103.2	
West.	62,662	62,294	67,071	69,922	7,260	99.4	107.0	111.6	
2/	108	136	92	99	49	125.9	85.2	91.7	
U. S.	248,935	250,191	262,039	270,240	21,305	100.5	105.3	108.6	

^{1/} Corn, Soybeans, wheat, All Sorghums, Flax, Barley, Dry Edible Beans, Dry Field Peas, Potatoes, Sugar Beets, Oats, Rye, and Vegetables for Processing. Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Green Peas, snap beans.

^{2/} Sugar Beet acreage listed under "Other States".

Table 13
DAIRY CATTLE

Number as of January 1 and Percentage Change

North Central States and AAA Regional Comparisons

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Number as of January 1					Percentage Change				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 1941	1945 1941	
										Percent
Ill.	1,122	1,156	1,168	1,180		103.0	104.1	105.2		
Ind.	769	792	800	816		103.0	104.0	106.1		
Iowa	1,484	1,529	1,560	1,560		103.0	105.1	105.1		
Mich.	969	988	1,018	1,059		102.0	105.1	109.3		
Minn.	1,756	1,809	1,863	1,900		103.0	106.1	108.2		
Mo.	963	1,021	1,062	1,115		106.0	110.3	115.8		
Nebr.	626	672	702	716		107.3	112.1	114.4		
Ohio	1,042	1,073	1,105	1,138		103.0	106.0	109.2		
S. Dak.	519	545	545	545		105.0	105.0	105.0		
Wis.	2,289	2,381	2,452	2,526		104.0	107.1	110.4		
C.	11,539	11,966	12,275	12,555		103.7	106.4	108.8		
N. S.	3,259	3,271	3,247	3,302		100.4	99.6	101.3		
E. C.	2,396	2,498	2,588	2,680		104.3	108.0	111.9		
South.	4,639	4,858	5,053	5,137		104.7	108.9	110.7		
West.	3,645	3,805	3,943	3,933		104.4	108.2	107.9		
U. S.	25,478	26,398	27,106	27,607		103.6	106.4	108.4		

Table 14

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS

Milk Produced on Farms and Percentage Change

North Central States and AAA Regional Comparisons

Calendar Year

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Milk Production				Percentage Change			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
				Goal				
			Million Pounds				Percent	
Ill.	5,453	5,617	5,552	5,540		103.0	98.1	101.6
Ind.	3,435	3,557	3,454	3,500		103.6	100.6	101.9
Iowa	6,920	6,941	7,071	7,000		100.3	102.2	101.2
Mich.	5,124	5,296	5,333	5,500		103.4	104.1	107.3
Minn.	3,824	3,995	8,872	9,313		101.9	100.5	105.5
Mo.	3,631	3,816	3,845	4,066		105.1	105.9	112.0
Nebr.	2,752	2,969	3,064	3,080		107.9	111.3	111.9
Ohio	1,838	5,130	4,976	4,976		106.0	102.9	102.9
S. Dak.	1,827	1,867	1,804	1,952		102.2	98.7	106.8
Wis.	12,625	14,239	14,334	14,477		104.5	105.2	106.3
N. C.	56,429	58,427	58,105	59,404		103.5	103.0	105.3
N. E.	17,917	18,270	17,645	18,232		102.0	98.5	101.8
E. C.	8,824	9,265	9,293	9,621		105.0	105.3	109.0
South	13,599	13,969	13,933	14,787		102.7	102.5	103.7
West.	12,729	19,309	19,164	19,193		103.1	102.3	102.5
U. S.	115,498	119,240	118,140	121,237		103.2	102.3	105.0

Table 15

OTHER CATTLE

Number as of January 1 and Percentage Change

North Central States and AAA Regional Comparisons

North Central States and AAA Regions		Number as of January 1				Percentage Change					
		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942 : 1941	1943 : 1941	1944 : 1941	1945 : 1941	
		Thousands					Percent				
Ill.	1,935	1,993	2,044	2,064	103.0	105.6	106.7				
Ind.	966	995	1,058	1,116	103.0	109.5	115.5				
Iowa	3,677	3,787	3,969	4,024	103.0	107.9	109.4				
Mich.	842	859	903	977	102.0	107.2	116.0				
Minn.	1,821	1,875	1,932	1,971	103.0	106.1	108.2				
Mo.	1,883	1,996	2,196	2,371	106.0	116.6	125.9				
Nebr.	2,420	2,634	2,940	3,174	108.8	121.5	131.2				
Ohio	1,028	1,059	1,112	1,168	103.0	108.2	113.6				
S. Dak.	1,260	1,394	1,627	1,822	110.6	129.1	144.6				
Wis.	1,288	1,339	1,380	1,421	104.0	107.1	110.3				
N. C.	17,120	17,931	19,161	20,108	104.7	111.9	117.5				
N. E.	1,768	1,776	1,786	1,830	100.5	101.0	106.3				
E. C.	2,639	2,733	2,944	3,104	103.6	111.6	117.6				
South.	11,908	12,580	13,358	13,753	105.6	112.2	115.5				
West.	12,548	13,744	14,759	15,740	109.5	117.6	125.4				
U. S.	45,983	48,764	52,008	54,585	106.0	113.1	118.7				

Table 16

NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED

Combined Spring and Fall Crops and Percentage Change

North Central States and AAA Regional Comparisons

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Calendar Year					Percentage Change				
	Combined Numbers					Percent				
	1941	1942	1943	Estimated 1944	1945	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 1941	1945 1941	
	Thousands									
Ill.	8,512	10,051	11,009	8,324		118.1	129.3	97.8		
Ind.	6,776	7,695	8,450	6,925		113.6	124.7	102.2		
Iowa	15,879	18,516	21,058	15,542		116.6	132.6	97.9		
Mich.	1,557	1,823	2,239	1,472		117.1	143.8	94.5		
Minn.	6,356	7,467	8,653	5,466		117.5	136.1	87.6		
Mo.	5,527	7,003	7,739	5,298		126.7	140.0	95.9		
Nebr.	3,093	4,616	6,028	3,673		149.2	194.9	118.8		
Ohio	5,110	6,050	6,654	5,329		118.4	130.2	104.3		
S. Dak.	2,048	2,605	3,366	2,196		127.2	164.4	107.2		
Wis.	3,519	3,891	4,479	3,274		110.6	127.3	93.0		
N. C.	58,377	69,717	79,675	57,599		119.4	136.5	98.7		
N. E.	1,558	1,918	2,622	2,097		123.1	168.3	134.6		
E. C.	6,202	8,386	9,799	7,005		135.2	158.0	112.9		
South.	11,609	14,961	18,285	13,238		128.9	157.5	114.0		
West.	6,981	9,577	11,466	6,235		137.2	164.2	89.3		
U. S.	84,727	104,559	121,847	86,174		123.4	143.8	101.7		

Table 17

HENS AND PULLETS

Number as of January 1 and Percentage Change

North Central States and AAA Regional Comparisons

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Number as of January 1					Percentage Change				
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1942 1941	1943 1941	1944 1941	1945 1941	
			Thousands				Percent			
Ill.	19,965	21,447	24,617	25,581		107.4	123.3	128.1		
Ind.	13,250	14,354	16,191	16,912		108.3	122.2	127.6		
Iowa	29,796	33,724	37,892	39,094		113.2	127.2	134.2		
Mich.	11,573	12,083	13,171	14,437		104.4	113.8	124.7		
Minn.	19,737	22,885	28,029	30,499		115.9	142.0	154.5		
Mo.	20,543	23,090	26,322	27,100		112.4	128.1	131.9		
Nebr.	11,909	13,814	17,449	13,274		116.0	146.5	153.4		
Ohio	19,504	20,674	22,541	23,952		106.0	115.6	122.8		
S. Dak.	7,018	8,364	10,106	10,768		119.2	144.0	153.4		
Wis.	14,437	16,103	17,737	13,848		111.5	122.9	130.6		
N. C.	167,732	186,538	214,055	226,365		111.2	127.6	135.0		
N. E.	47,436	50,821	58,175	61,137		107.1	122.6	128.9		
E. C.	43,259	47,707	54,669	58,444		110.3	126.4	135.1		
South.	70,432	82,185	94,412	9,592		116.7	134.0	141.4		
West.	52,513	58,975	66,526	69,493		112.3	126.7	132.3		
U. S.	381,372	426,226	487,837	515,031		111.8	127.9	135.0		

EGG PRODUCTION

Eggs Produced and Percentage Change

North Central States and AA Regional Comparisons

[illegible]

Table 19

Total Grain-consuming Animal Units and Percentage Change

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

North Central States and AAA Regional Comparisons

Feeding Year Beginning October 1

North Central: States and AAA Regions	Total animal Units					Percentage Change				
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1941-42: 1940-41	1942-43: 1940-41	1943-44: 1940-41	1944-45: 1940-41	
Ill.	10,311	11,152	12,601	12,150		108.2	122.2	117.8		
Ind.	7,352	7,869	8,816	8,619		107.0	119.9	117.2		
Iowa	17,541	19,393	22,296	22,032		110.6	127.1	125.6		
Mich.	3,666	3,775	4,186	4,274		103.0	114.2	116.6		
Minn.	9,387	10,288	11,864	11,600		109.6	126.4	123.6		
Mo.	7,911	8,560	9,979	9,831		108.2	126.1	124.3		
Nebr.	5,505	6,416	8,259	8,515		116.5	150.0	154.7		
Ohio	6,952	7,318	8,097	8,200		105.3	116.5	118.0		
S. Dak.	3,532	4,012	4,794	4,934		113.6	135.7	139.7		
Wis.	6,886	7,421	8,079	8,154		107.8	117.3	118.4		
N. C.	79,043	86,204	98,971	98,309		109.1	125.2	124.4		
N. E.	10,209	10,676	11,648	11,970		104.6	114.1	117.2		
E. C.	13,496	14,597	16,720	17,044		108.2	123.9	126.3		
South.	26,684	28,265	31,891	32,807		105.9	119.5	122.9		
West.	22,284	24,436	27,721	27,500		109.7	124.4	123.4		
U. S.	151,716	164,178	186,951	187,630		108.2	123.2	123.7		

Table 20

MEAT

Supplies and Utilization

(Million pounds, carcass weight)

Items	1942	1943	1944
<u>PORK</u>			
Supplies:			
Production	10,723	13,371	13,256
Imports	1	7	6
Stocks, Jan. 1	459	488	478
Total	11,183	13,866	13,740
Utilization:			
U. S. Civilian	8,139	9,411	9,564
Non-Civilian	2,556	3,977	3,626
Stocks, Dec. 31	488	478	550
Total	11,183	13,866	13,740
<u>BEEF and VEAL</u>			
Supplies:			
Production	9,970	9,678	10,794
Imports	226	238	12
Stocks, Jan. 1	135	127	185
Total	10,331	10,043	10,991
Utilization:			
U. S. Civilian	9,158	7,473	8,126
Non-Civilian	1,046	2,385	2,701
Stocks, Dec. 31	127	185	164
Total	10,331	10,043	10,991
<u>LAMB and MUTTON</u>			
Supplies:			
Production	1,045	1,107	973
Imports	1	1	0
Stocks, Jan. 1	8	21	32
Total	1,054	1,129	1,005
Utilization:			
U. S. Civilian	948	820	750
Non-Civilian	85	277	235
Stocks, Dec. 31	21	12	20
Total	1,054	1,129	1,005

Table 21

LARD

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION

Calendar Year

ITEMS	Calendar Year		
	1942	1943	1944
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
SUPPLIES:			
Production	2,469.0	3,061.0	3,390.0
Imports	.4	.8	
Stocks, January 1	186.5	91.3	298.0 <u>2/</u>
Total	2,655.9	3,153.1	3,688.0
UTILIZATION:			
U. S. Civilian	1,868.2	2,021.6 <u>1/</u>	2,148.0
Non-Civilian	696.4	851.8	954.0
Total	2,564.6	2,873.4	3,102.0
Stocks, December 31	91.3	161.8	586.0

1/ Adjusted for estimated increase in stocks held outside cold-storage warehouses.

2/ Estimated total stocks, including WFA stocks in transit.

Table 22

BUTTER

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION

ITEMS	Calendar Year		
	1942	1943	1944
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
SUPPLIES:			
Production	2,130.4	2,013.5	1,868.0
Imports	20.1	3.3	2.0
Stocks, January 1	114.4	25.0	154.6
Total	2,264.9	2,041.8	2,025.0
UTILIZATION:			
U. S. Civilian	2,068.0	1,537.9	1,553.0
Non-Civilian	171.9	364.8	426.0
Total	2,239.9	1,902.7	1,979.0
Stocks, December 31	25.0	(- 15.5 ^{1/} 154.6	46.0

^{1/} Estimated decrease in stocks held outside cold-storage warehouses.

Table 23
WHITE POTATOES, Fresh
Calendar Year
(1,000 Bushels)

Items	1942	1943	1944
Supplies:			
Production	370,489	464,656	377,589
Imports	784	1,128	1,000
Stocks, Jan. 1	153,372	153,075	193,000
Total	524,645	618,859	571,589
Utilization:			
U. S. Civilian	273,490	280,241	274,605
Non-Civilian	29,354	57,775	57,700
Seed	43,416	50,561	48,584
Feed & Waste	25,310	37,282	35,700
Stocks, Dec. 31	153,075	193,000	155,000
Total	524,645	618,859	571,589